

WEST VIRGINIA WILL PLAY LEADING PART AT EDUCATION MEET

Mountain State Gets Ready for the Big Conference at Chattanooga.

West Virginia will have a prominent part in the annual session of the conference for education and industry which meets in Chattanooga from April 27 to 31. The program has just been made public and contains matter of timely interest to business men, heads of industries, farmers, school people and club women, all of whom have part in the big work this association has undertaken for the south.

M. P. Shawkey, state superintendent of schools, is vice president of the conference and one of its most zealous workers.

This state saw the organization of the conference for education in the south, which held its first meeting at Capon Springs in 1899 with Bishop T. U. Dudley presiding. The session to be held next week is in furtherance of the movement then put on foot.

Business Men Attend.
The conference has always been a citizen's movement and while one-half of those attending the first meeting were ministers, one-third of those at the second annual session were business men and the representatives of business and industry have continued to show a keen interest. They recognize that the question of education for industry is an intensely practical question.

A delegation from West Virginia will join the Kentucky delegation at Lexington and will go from there on a special train to Chattanooga.

Dean E. D. Sanderson, of the college of agriculture, and J. F. Marsh, secretary of the state board of regents, are among the leaders in the conference, believing that through this means the best thought and experience of all the forces working for the development of this section in the different fields of activity may become the common possession.

The conference serves to concentrate the wisdom and activity of these workers upon the constructive task of forming a program for future growth. At the Chattanooga session will assemble railroad presidents, statesmen, school and college men, business leaders, ministers and representative women.

Fine Working Body.
J. F. Joyner, president of the conference, urges the importance of each county in the state, and, if possible, each community, being represented by four persons, a business man or banker, a preacher, a teacher and a leading woman. As the conference is a working body, every man and woman who attends can get ideas of practical help in his own line of work.

The preacher will learn how to make his church serve the community more effectively; the teacher will get practical plans for increasing his own efficiency; and the power of his school; and the banker and business man will get the benefit of the latest thought and experience on the problems of production and marketing, while all will come together to work out plans for community development. The climax of the conference will be a symposium designed to show how each community may develop its own resources out of its own strength.

"It will be worth a fair journey," said Mr. Joyner, "to get into the dynamic power of such a great gathering, and hear the inspiring stories of the men and women who are building up the schools and churches, the industries and the whole community life of our southern country. It is not possible to do this from printed reports. One must be a part of it."

Problems Considered.
In addition to considering the problems on the farm, the mill, and the home, the conference will devote extended attention to the school, the raw material of the southern states may be art and skill be turned into finished products having the highest value, will be considered by the artisans' conference. The work of public and high schools in fitting their students for the industrial pursuit will be discussed, as well as the work which may be done by clubs and groups of workers in developing skill and mental power.

Business men throughout the south are being awakened to a realization of the fact that education to meet present industrial conditions is an intensely practical question.

It takes trained intelligence to increase production, whether on the farm or in the mill. Too many business men are now being compelled to expend money to maintain a kindergarten for adult workers, instead of operating their plants with skilled

workers. This may be largely corrected through bringing teachers, skilled artisans and pupils together. With the view of improving our school and college systems, the teachers' conference concentrates its attention on plans to make the common schools more effective; the superintendents' conference, upon devising ways and means for improving the teaching force and developing an efficient system of schools; and the college conference plans how to train leaders for industry, agriculture, and the ministry.

J. E. Marsh will be the leader in one of the most interesting symposiums to be held at Chattanooga. It deals with a new idea in education and provides for giving school credits for home work that has educational value. Its purpose, as stated in the program, is "to set forth methods for using the home, the garden, the farm and the shop as 'laboratories' and thus make the school a factor in community progress."

A scheme for community and county surveys for school children, is a further step along the same line. It is believed this will turn their active attention to what their localities have to develop, and inspire them to work for local betterment. A correlation of studies in town and country schools will be advocated.

Humanity to Speak.
How the school may be developed as a center of the recreational and social life of a community, will be explained by L. J. Hanifan, state supervisor of rural schools of West Virginia.

One of the big problems in our section today, which is seriously disturbing those responsible for the welfare of schools and colleges, is that of securing an adequate supply of trained teachers at the salaries offered.

There are about 550,000 teachers in the United States, of whom 110,000, or one-fifth drop out every year. The normal schools are annually turning out 27,000 to take their places. How may the 83,000 others who must be brought into the ranks, be trained? This subject will be given serious consideration at the superintendents' conference.

A. C. Monahan, specialist in school administration of the United States department of education, will be one of the speakers on this topic. L. Friend, supervisor of high schools in West Virginia will also have a part in the program.

An interesting story of personal experience will be related by Miss Lida E. Gardner, county superintendent of schools of Carlisle, Ky. She will disclose the means she has found most effective in increasing the efficiency of teachers.

One of the most extraordinary series of meetings at the conference will be devoted to the consideration of the country church. The problem is a factor in the development of community life in the south. An appeal has been sent out broadcast signed by the foremost leaders of all the evangelical denominations in the south to consider this question.

It is realized that one of the greatest threats to life in the open country, more serious even than the lack of conveniences, meager school advantages and social diversions, is the lack of proper church opportunities. To consider how this need may be met, representatives of the various church organizations, Sunday schools and young people's societies are urged to send their representatives to the Chattanooga conference "to consider the danger resulting from the decay of our country churches, and at the same time the possibilities inherent in their development."

This appeal has been generally referred to as one of the most striking documents recently published.

Eggs Fried in Nest by Lightning

WINSTED, Conn., Apr. 24.—On entering one of his hen houses B. F. Moore says he was puzzled on finding three fried eggs in a nest. He looked at the white leghorns and discovered that the tails and heads of most of them were singed. Further investigation revealed the fact that a bolt of lightning had entered the house during a heavy storm. There were forty horses in the building and none was killed.

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FIRE ROUTS DYING TYPHUS VICTIMS FROM SERBIAN HOSPITAL



Dying typhus victims watching the burning of their hospital at Skopje. The burning of the Serbian military hospital at Skopje, which was filled with about 300 wounded Serbians who had become infected with typhus, is shown here. The patients, the majority of whom are very close to death, are seen watching the fire fighters. This is one of the first pictures to reach this country in connection with the typhus epidemic which is sweeping over the unhappy little country and killing its people like flies.

Year without a Summer

From Haymond's History of Harrison County.

The year 1816 was known throughout the United States as the year without a summer. But little grain or fruit matured north of the Potomac.

In Harrison county there was frost in every month of that year. While the crops were very short there was enough to supply the wants of the inhabitants.

In the year 1820 occurred the greatest snow ever known in this country. A cold rain set in which froze as it fell, and the forest was bent to the ground with ice in every direction.

As the sun next day shone down upon the woods, they resembled a forest of glittering glass and presented a rare and beautiful sight. Every little twig was as thick and looked like a glass candle. Great trees were broken and the ground and the public roads were obstructed by fallen limbs and trees and nearly all one day the branches could be heard breaking. Nothing like it was ever seen before or since.

On the night of November 13, 1833 occurred what has always been spoken of as the night on which the "stars fell."

For hours the heavens were ablaze with shooting flame, flaming meteors, tongues and balls of fire and sheets of flame, darting in every direction presenting a grand and brilliant though terrifying spectacle. Many of these as they approached the earth seemed to go out or disappear.

This brilliant and unusual display created great excitement and terror. Many supposed the result of hurricanes and some thought of the end of the world. Many of these as they approached the earth seemed to go out or disappear.

Towards morning the sky cleared, nature assumed her wonted aspect. Old Mother Earth continued on her course as usual and the people became calm.

This phenomenon was probably caused by a comet passing across the earth's orbit, causing a meteoric shower.

In the year 1823 considerable excitement was occasioned by the letters appearing on the blades of wheat. Superstitious people believed that this letter stood for blood, and that it foretold a war or some other great calamity was impending.

About the year 1833 a hurricane started on Middle Island creek between West Union and moving eastward to near Salem and Bristol and then turned northerly to the lower part of Indian run.

The path of this blizzard was rather irregular and at intervals would skip or jump over a hill and resume its general direction.

It destroyed a brick house near West Union and cut a wide swath in the time uprooting large trees, twisting some from their stumps and flinging others hundreds of feet away from the place of their growth and destroyed everything in its path.

all day. This is the coldest continuous weather existing here since thermometers were in use.

At different times slight shocks of earthquakes have been felt, but no damage has ever been done by them. We have traditions of intensely cold weather, deep snows falling early in the fall and lying on the ground until late in the spring, but from the best information that can be gathered there has been little or no perceptible change in the weather since the first settlement of the country, except that incident to the clearing out the forest.

The snow will lie longer in a forest than on cultivated ground and as the country becomes cleared out the streams rise higher and get lower. This is owing to the trees, logs and leaves acting as a sponge and retaining the water, and preventing it running off rapidly, while in cultivated lands it drains off at once thus causing high water in the streams.

ITALY'S QUEEN NOW MAY LOSE AN ARM

Elena Was Hurt While Aiding Victims of the Messina Quake in 1906.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Apr. 24.—A remarkable piece of unwritten history, relating how the queen of Italy may lose an arm as the result of injuries suffered while succoring the maimed and dying after the Messina earthquake—facts unknown to any others save the members of the Italian royal family and its physicians—have come into possession of Miss Irma Guthrie Wright of this city, over the signature of Queen Elena, herself.

Protector of the Queen.
Miss Wright has recently returned from a 15 year residence in Europe, chiefly in Italy, and with her mother, is completing arrangements for a tour of the Orient, where they will be the guests of their cousin, George Guthrie, American ambassador to Japan.

In her letter to Miss Wright, which is of an intimate and personal nature by reason of the American girl having been a royal protegee during her long stay in Rome, the queen says that her injured right arm, which was thought to have entirely healed in the nine years since the great disaster, has been giving her great trouble since the birth of her youngest child, in January.

A malignant growth appears to have set in around the seat of the old bruise, caused by a beam falling on the queen's arm as she worked among the ruins of Messina, and at the hour of writing, she said that the royal physicians feared that amputation might prove necessary.

The bruise healed slowly, but apparently perfectly. It was not until the birth of the new little princess, the fourth of the royal household, of Italy, and the first since the Messina disaster, that trouble manifested itself. Nothing of this is known in Italy at large.

Will Sue Carnegie For \$1

Kansas City Man Says He Lent Steel King That Amount Fifty-One Years Ago.

CHICAGO, Ill., Apr. 24.—Andrew Carnegie, so John Mundie declares, had better appear in the Small Claims court of Chicago and pay back that \$1 Mundie says he loaned to the iron-master when the latter was "broke" fifty-one years ago. Mundie figures it amounts to \$17,520 now.

Mundie has written from Kansas City saying that he wants to file suit for the money, and asking the costs in Chicago's cut rate court. He says he will be in Chicago to begin suit Saturday.

CLEANLINESS ESSENTIAL TO BABY'S HEALTH

Dirty Homes Mean Sick Children, Says the Child Federation.

Anticipating the summer campaign against infant mortality, the Child Federation has issued a comprehensive account of baby's needs in a booklet called "The Care of the Baby." It sums up all that expert physicians have learned about child welfare after an exhaustive study, and virtually places the Child Federation "baby shows" in the hands of the untrained mother. Printed in simple language, the book is only twenty-four pages long.

Cleanliness is placed first in the category of mother virtues. The Child Federation has tried to show that nothing in the entire house is unimportant in its relation to the baby. The dominant note is sounded in the opening paragraph.

"Every single thing that comes near the baby must be clean. That means the air he breathes, the clothes he wears and the milk he drinks. It means his little body and it means his home. A dirty baby is sure, sooner or later, to be a sick baby."

Child welfare is made a direct call of duty to mothers. It is pointed out that if a teacher does not do her work well, she loses her job; but if a mother is a failure, she loses her baby. According to the Child Federation, it is not "summer complaint" or malaria which kills most babies so much as it is ignorance. The book includes instructions for expectant mothers.

The mother is warned against the affectionate friend or relative who will offer poisonous germs to the baby in a kiss. They are told they must not take the baby to stuffy moving picture shows, to funerals or sick rooms. If there are unclean conditions in the house, parents are told how to make the landlord remedy them.

"Is the cellar clean and dry, is the sewage good, are the wall paper and plaster dry and clean and is there plenty of sunlight in the room?" These are a few of the questions asked of the mother and father who are choosing the baby's home. "Don't allow dogs and cats to play with the baby," is another pertinent suggestion.

Simple rules for bottle feeding, weaning and food to be given to children up to the second year are given. If every mother were to follow the "eleven rules for the treatment of a sick baby," many a family physician's way would be easier and many a baby's life saved.

There is a valuable illustration of a "home made refrigerator," with instructions for its construction. Eleven rules are given to exterminate the fly, which is quoted as the most dangerous enemy of babies. General suggestions at the end of the book tell the mother how to cooperate with the city aids in the protection of all babies. The handbook of baby care has been published at the cost price of five cents and can be had with the federation headquarters, 1324 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

RATE OF EXCHANGE

On Foreign Money Raised to High Rate in Norway.

(Correspondence of Associated Press.)
CHRISTIANIA, Apr. 24.—War has raised the exchange on foreign money to so high a rate that the American dollar, usually worth 3.70 kroner, has advanced to 4.11, and does not seem likely to fall below 4.09. The English pound has likewise taken an upward course from 18.16 to 19.61 kroner. But the German mark on the contrary, has fallen from .89 to .84 kroner. Imports are somewhat handicapped by the high price of American and English money.

Vienna builds tenements for its poor. Each building is supplied with a co-operative store for the benefit of the tenants.

REDUCED RATES FOR CONVENTION

HAS \$15,000 BUT WILL NOT PAY \$18 JUDGMENT

Man at 102 Goes to Prison Rather Than Pay Doctor's Claim.

SYRACUSE, Apr. 24.—Although Thomas Goggins, who claims to be 102 years old, is said to be worth at least \$15,000, and admitting that he has a few "little dollars" in the bank, he is locked up in the county jail for contempt of court, and stubbornly refuses to pay a fine of \$18 and costs, levied by Judge William G. Cady, in county court.

Mr. Goggins' case is unusual and baffling. He is ill with an incurable malady, and has all the appearance of an aged man. Sometime ago Dr. George M. Price, who performed an operation on Mr. Goggins in an effort to restore his health, went into court to recover a comparatively small amount for professional services. Mr. Goggins had refused to honor the bill on the ground that the physician had not accomplished a cure.

A judgment was obtained in municipal court, but every attempt to collect upon it failed. An order was issued by Judge Cady, requiring Mr. Goggins to appear before a referee, and explain why he had not paid the judgment.

The aged man ignored the order and a second order was issued, summoning him to appear. This summons was likewise ignored, and he was taken into custody at his home.

Considers Himself a Martyr.
The fine and costs in the contempt proceedings amount to \$21, but all appeals to the man to pay this amount and gain his liberty failed. Mr. Goggins considers himself a martyr and cannot understand why he is being "abused."

"I'm an old man, sick and harmless," he said in his cell. "I was sick and a doctor said he could cure me. They took me to a hospital and everybody said, 'He's a martyr,' and everybody said, 'I don't know why they want to abuse me. I never did anything wrong and I never hurt anybody.'"

"I've got a few little dollars in the bank that I have saved to carry me along in my old age, and everybody seems to want to get them away from me. I guess I will die here in jail. I'm useless, nobody cares anything about me and I'd just as soon die here as anywhere else. It's comfortable."

Other Legal Recourse.
Mr. Goggins either could not or would not understand what he was locked up for, and has refused all aid in gaining his liberty. He lived alone in a small house at 149 Lakeview avenue, and took his meals at a neighborhood home.

At that place last night the family declared that Mr. Goggins had lived alone many years, and they knew from bank books they had seen that he was worth at least \$15,000. Several weeks ago he lost these bank books and \$15, and it is believed they were stolen. Although Mr. Goggins claims to be 102 years old, there is no proof of his age obtainable. The family with whom he boarded believes he is past 90. He was born in Ireland, came to the country 53 years ago, and has lived in Syracuse ever since. Judge Cady considered it a pitiful case, but there was no other recourse under the law.

Fossils

Three Hundred Thousand Years Old Taken from a Cavern near Cash Valley.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Apr. 24.—Acting on authority from the National museum at Washington, Raymond W. Armbruster, recently reopened the cavern at the big cut on the Western Maryland railroad near Cash Valley, from which specimens of fossil remains of prehistoric animals of great value have been taken. He now has several men at work getting it ready for the visit of J. W. Gidley, assistant curator of the museum, who has come to Cumberland to spend several days investigating the find. Specimens of fossilized remains of prehistoric animals of unknown species and averaging in age from 150,000 to 300,000 years have been taken from the cavern, and one specimen was named in honor of Mr. Armbruster by the museum directors.

Rat Catcher

Establishes Record, Draws a Lot of Money and Then Quits His Job.

GALVESTON, Tex., Apr. 24.—Charles Bertolino, the Galveston Pled Pinner, has turned in his resignation and will not be seen catching rats along the water front and the beach for some time. Charles is the champion rat catcher of Galveston. For the last several months he has been taking the rodents at the rate of 2,000 per month. For his services he received the regular price paid for rats, and in addition was given a bonus of \$10 provided he caught as many as 1,000 in thirty days.

When Charles began his career as rat catcher he said he would quit when he had made enough money to buy a boat and a gasoline engine. Recently he made the purchase, and then appeared at the health office and laid down his commission.

The latest record made by Charles was 1,038 rats in sixteen days. For these he was paid at the rate of eight and ten cents and given a bonus of \$10.

To Be Held at Huntington May 14 Will Be Given by the Railroads.

(SPECIAL TO THE TELEGRAM)
HUNTINGTON, Apr. 24.—Realizing the importance of the event as adding a new impulse to safe and sane operation of mines in the state, the railroads of West Virginia will put into effect materially reduced rates to Huntington during the First Aid convention to be held in that city May 14.

Requests have been sent by the Huntington Chamber of Commerce to the traffic departments of every railroad in West Virginia asking for reduction of rates to the city, and a number of the roads have already replied favorably.

Excursion rates will swell the number of visitors to the city by thousands, and the day is planned as a gala event.

The committee of preparation for the convention met today with the board of directors of the chamber of commerce, and revised plans already prepared for the occasion. The board of directors ratified all that had been done by the committee.

The State Medical Association of West Virginia will be in session at Huntington at the same time as the First Aid meeting, and will attend the demonstration of the miners at League park in a body. The attendance of the medicals during the mine meeting will materially assist the demonstrating teams in offering suggestions and helping in the work.

Special preparation are being made by the chamber of commerce for handling a record breaking throng of people who will be in the city during the dual convention.

Encouraging words are being received daily by the secretary of the chamber of commerce from operations which will be represented in the meet by expert rescue teams.

Programs for the event have been printed and will be distributed throughout the state on an early date. The program includes demonstrations to be given on every conceivable phase of mine rescue work, and are designed to show what First Aid steps could be taken in every emergency which is probable in the coal mining industry.

The judging of events will be in charge of the National Red Cross, which has indicated that it will have representatives on hand to assist in the demonstration. Medals of the Red Cross society will be awarded to successful contestants.

AXE EXPOSES AN OLD LOVE NOTE

Stable Log, Split Open, Yields Note Put There Forty-five Years Ago.

MIDDLESBURG, Pa., Apr. 24.—Two miles northwest of Middlesburg in the log of an old wagon shed for 45 years, two sweethearts hid a lot of paper that reveals a tale of love. The farm is now owned by Francis Specht. He recently tore down the structure, and while cutting up a log the curious paper was discovered. One day two sweethearts had descended into the old log wagon shed and, after giving each other's hands in engagement, a hole was bored about five inches deep into the log, the paper was placed in the bottom and a wooden pin was tightly driven into the hole.

Mr. Specht's ax disclosed the lovers' secret. It fell, and there lay open to his gaze the love missive placed there 45 years ago.

Words in the Missive.
On the outside of the note was "Engaged." Unfolding the paper was discovered another missive on the inside, also nicely folded. On one side in a feminine hand was this message: "In memory of Mary J. Zellner, J. C. Specht." On the other side in a heavier hand, these words: "Mary J. Zellner, My Dear Love, March 30, 1870." In the inner letter was included a 3-cent piece of currency, made under the act of 1863.

James Shumen, of this place, resided on the farm in 1870 and Mary Zellner, a beautiful and accomplished young woman of Lehigh county, was a member of the family for four years beginning in 1869.

Her Manners and Face Attracted.
The young man, who was then a boy, was engaged to her. It is known that she was engaged to at least two young men, both of whom went west, without being able to induce the young woman to accompany them.

While living near Slatington a Miss Zellner was wooed by a worthy young man to whom she was married. She now lives at Tamaqua.

The motive for the mysterious paper has baffled all efforts of satisfactory solution. Was the young man's persistence or some folklore that prompted these sweethearts of 46 years ago to hide the evidence of their troth? Was it parental objection or rival suitors that brought about the odd pighting?

VETERAN FIREMAN RETIRES.
(Correspondence of Associated Press.)
LONDON, Apr. 24.—After thirty-three years of service, William John May, head of the London fire department, is about to retire. He is one of the few high officials in the city government who have risen from the ranks. He entered the service in 1883 and became senior superintendent in 1913.

The polar regions embrace 6,370,263 square miles and have 300,000 inhabitants. Since the abolition of the vodka business the savings of the Russian people have quadrupled.

WATCH OUR CAT.
Page 3.

Enormous Increase In Holland's Budget

Socialist Newspaper Says Existing Taxation Will Be Doubled.

(Correspondence of Associated Press.)
AMSTERDAM, Apr. 24.—The Socialist newspaper Vorwaerts calls attention to the enormous increase not only in temporary, but also in permanent expenditure, which is involved by the exigencies of war. Discussing the new budget, the newspaper calculates that interests on war loans, deficit for war years, and the making good after the war of military and naval expenditure will mean at the very least the doubling of all existing taxation. The annual increase of expenditure is figured at \$25,000,000.

Regarding suggestions of huge indemnity the Verwaerts says that "the secretary of state remarked that he by no means renounces the idea of obtaining a war indemnity. It is nevertheless better for the present to leave such a solution out of account. If one does that it is urgently necessary to deal in all seriousness with the problem of shoring up future financial system. Unfortunately the secretary abstained from indicating what sources of revenue he intends to open up."

The Boersen Halle, official paper of the German stock exchange touching on the same subject, says: "The expenditure to cover the war loans, the maintenance of the invalids and the survivors of the killed, at the very least will require two billion marks (\$500,000,000) a year. The damage to our national fortune is at present incalculable and we are still a very long way from the end."

"Our markets in the east are taken by Japan, and in South America they are in the hands of the United States. Whether a victorious Germany with weakened means will be able in the long run to carry the enormous burdens is the question."

"It ought not to be forgotten that the German workman, who joined the colors in August with enthusiasm, will not look on the situation with the same enthusiasm when once he returns to his employment, finding wages decreasing and cost of living increasing while in all directions he will be compelled to assume his share of the unavoidable heavy taxes."

"Many, and perhaps not the least skilled, will emigrate to obtain better conditions of living, and this again will be a further loss to the working power and national fortune of the German empire."